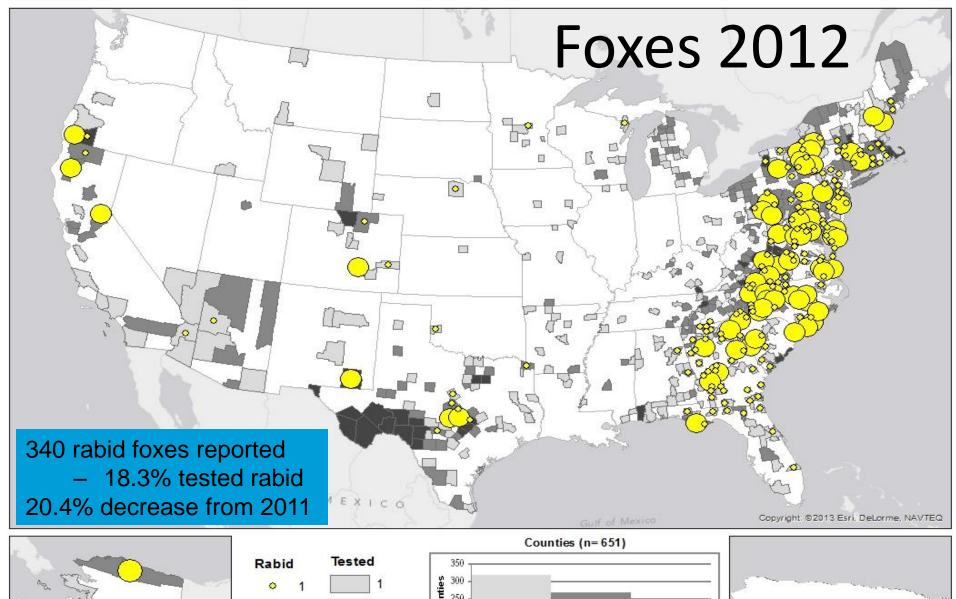
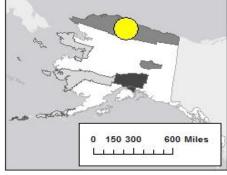
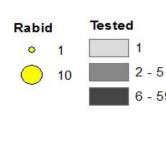
# Managing an outbreak of bat rabies in terrestrial wildlife in Flagstaff, Arizona Past - Present - Future

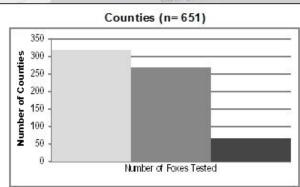
David Bergman
USDA APHIS WS
Phoenix, AZ

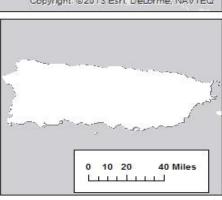
Tad Theimer NAU Flagstaff, AZ Carol Chambers
NAU
Flagstaff, AZ

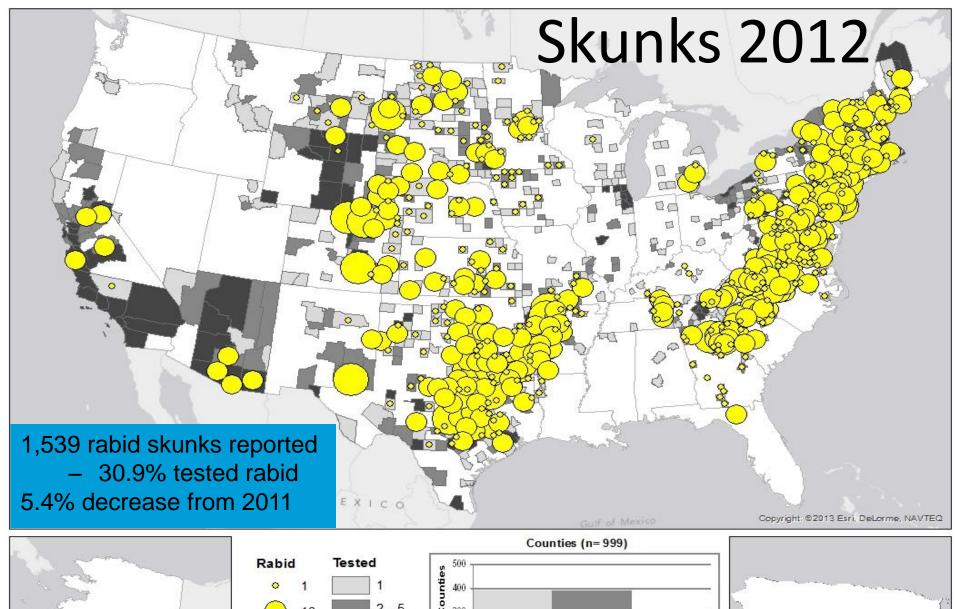




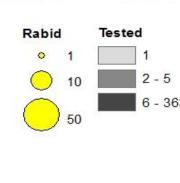


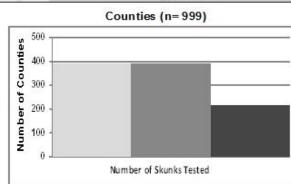


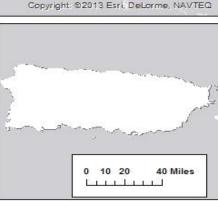


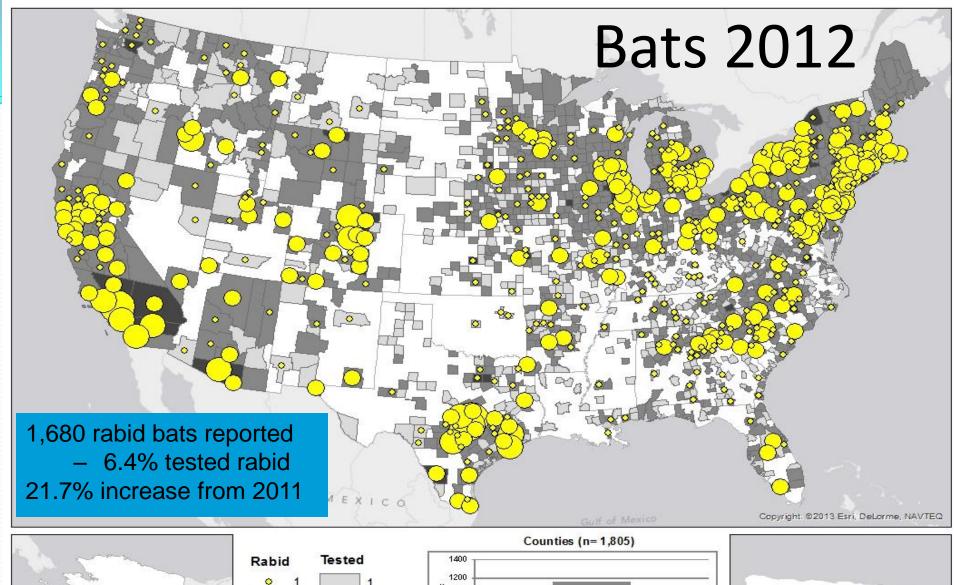


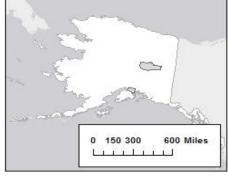


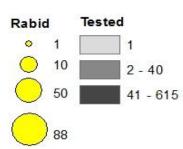


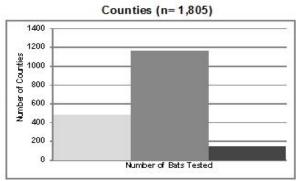


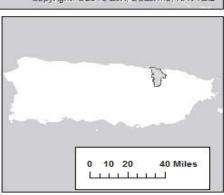












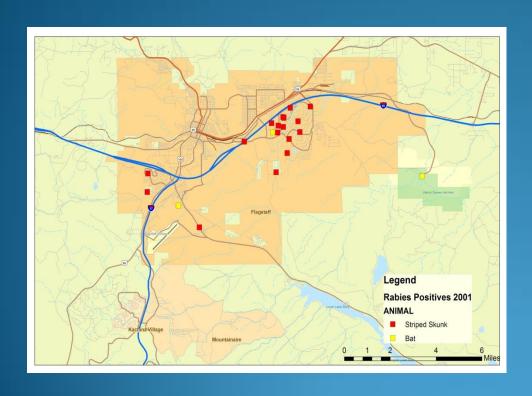
### **Preliminary 2013 update**

Animal	2013*	2012**	Change
Bats	1203	1173	2.5%
Cats	195	196	-0.5%
Cattle	70	104	-32.7%
Dogs	76	76	ο%
Equine	27	44	-38.6%
Foxes	249	245	1.6%
Sheep/Goats	7	11	-36.4%
Raccoons	1366	1381	-1.1%
Skunks	1201	1269	-5.4%

<sup>\*89%</sup> Reporting (CA, CO, GA, MD, and NY not reported)

<sup>\*\*</sup>Excluding above states

# Terrestrial Rabies Surfaces in Flagstaff After Nearly 4 Decades

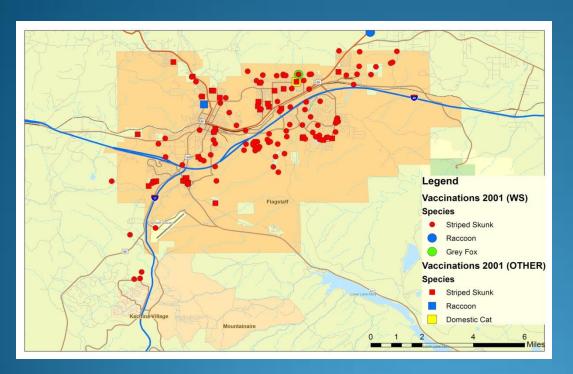


- January 9, 2001, First skunk found with rabies
- TDHS & CDC Identified rabies found in the Flagstaff skunks as a batvariant of rabies
- 19 skunks test positive for bat-variant of rabies in 2001

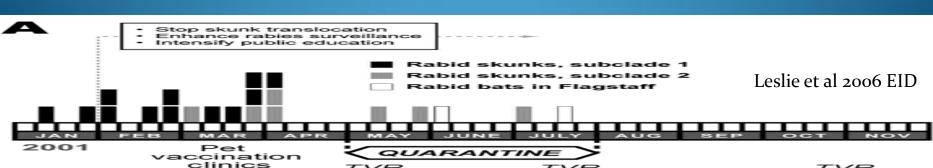




# Intensive TVR Program



- Vaccinations done by WS, CDC, CCHD, and city of Flagstaff
- 217 animals vaccinated and released over 6 months in 2001



phase II

### Rabies Re-emergence in Flagstaff

2004

- 5 striped skunks
- 1 gray fox





Protecting People Protecting Agriculture Protecting Wildlife

2005

- 1 striped skunk
- 1 gray fox
- 1 domestic cat

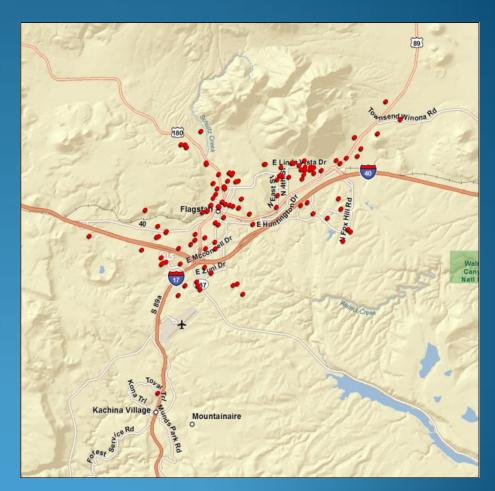






### **Opportunistic TVR Program**

- Cooperate with ACOs, NWCOs, County officials
- Late 2004 through February 2008
- 343 striped skunks, 36 raccoons, 2 hog-nosed skunks, and 1 gray fox were vaccinated and released





# Oral Rabies Vaccine Study – Striped Skunks

- Test a potential skunk vaccine in the field
- Determine if the bait/vaccine delivery system and vaccine provides adequate rabies titer levels in free-ranging skunks

FIRST ORV field trial specifically targeting skunks

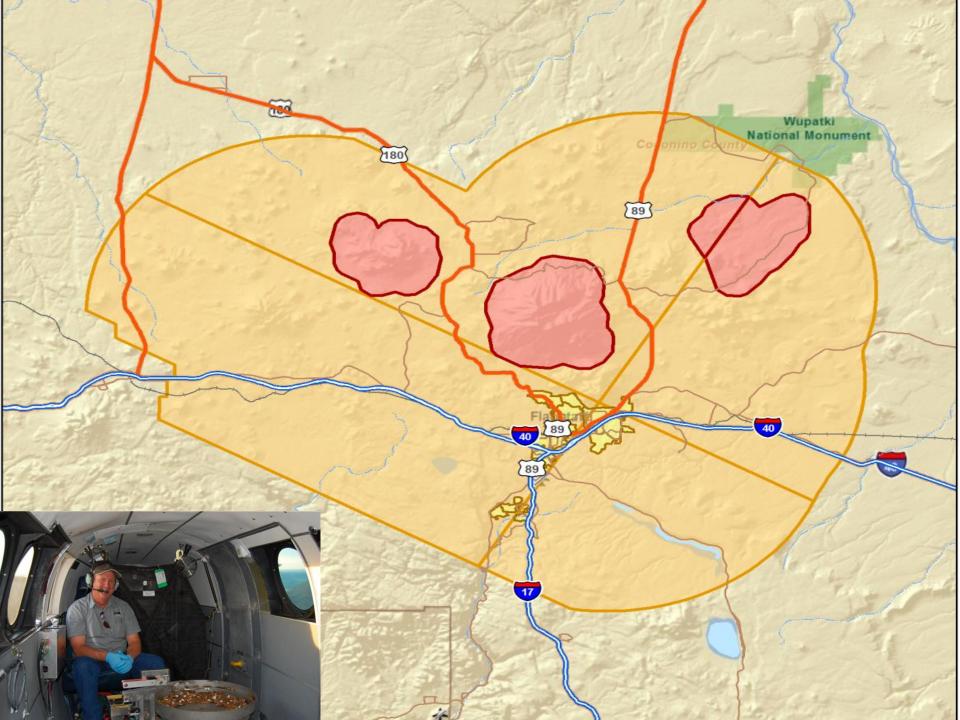
### Vaccine Study Results

- Baited with Raboral V-RG in 2005 and 2006
- 88% of trapped skunks had no antibody response
- 12% had measurable rabies viral neutralizing antibodies (rVNA)
- Only 1 skunk had measurable rVNA without record of previous vaccination
- 10 skunks had visible biomarker without developing rVNA
- Direct installation may be effective at protecting animals against rabies challenge (Grosenbaugh et al. 2007), but the current bait/vaccine delivery system is ineffective in field settings.

# Rabies positives 2008-2009

- 23 gray foxes, 6 striped skunks and 1 ringtail
- Big brown bat associated rabies virus
- November 2008 through July 2009
- Flagstaff (around Mt. Elden), Parks, and Sunset Crater NM

Flagstaff



### **Flagstaff**

Campaign: Arizona

Target Species: Gray Fox (*Urocyon cinereoargenteus*)

Date: July 21 - 24, 2009 Operational Airport: Flagstaff, Arizona

Area: 3,712.2 km<sup>2</sup> / 1,433.3 mi<sup>2</sup>

#### **ORV Distribution by County for Flagstaff**

County	Fixed-Wing CS	Ground CS	Total
Coconino	125,278	4,322	129,600
Total	125,278	4,322	129,600

Campaign: Arizona

Target Species: Gray Fox (Urocyon cinereoargenteus)

Date: June 15 - 18, 2010 Operational Airport: Flagstaff, Arizona

Area: 4,104.7 km<sup>2</sup> / 1,584.9 mi<sup>2</sup>

#### **ORV Distribution by County for Flagstaff**

County	Fixed-Wing CS	Ground CS	Total
Coconino	125,609	3,991	129,600
Total	125,609	3,991	129,600

Campaign: Arizona

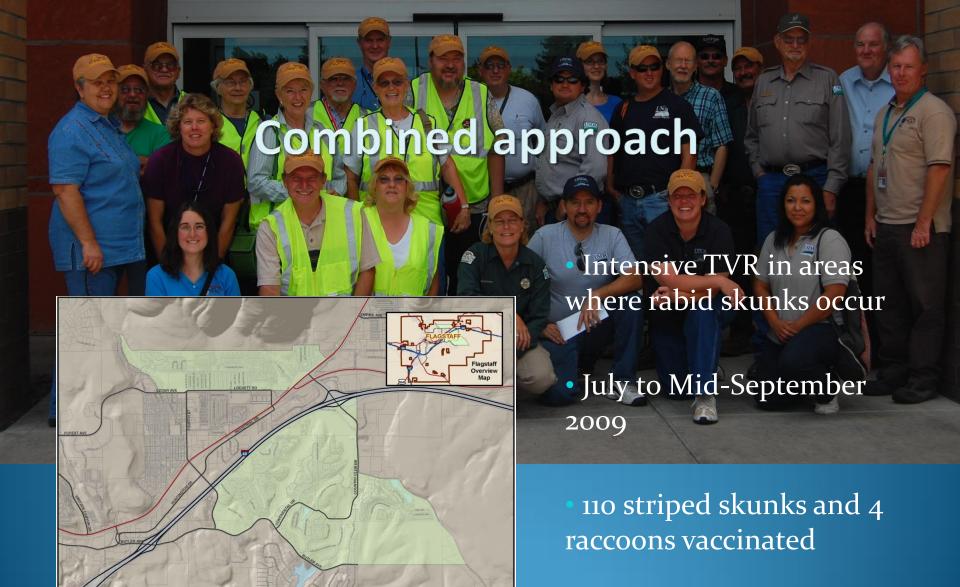
Target Species: Gray Fox (Urocyon cinereoargenteus)

Date: August 2 - 5, 2011 Operational Airport: Flagstaff, Arizona

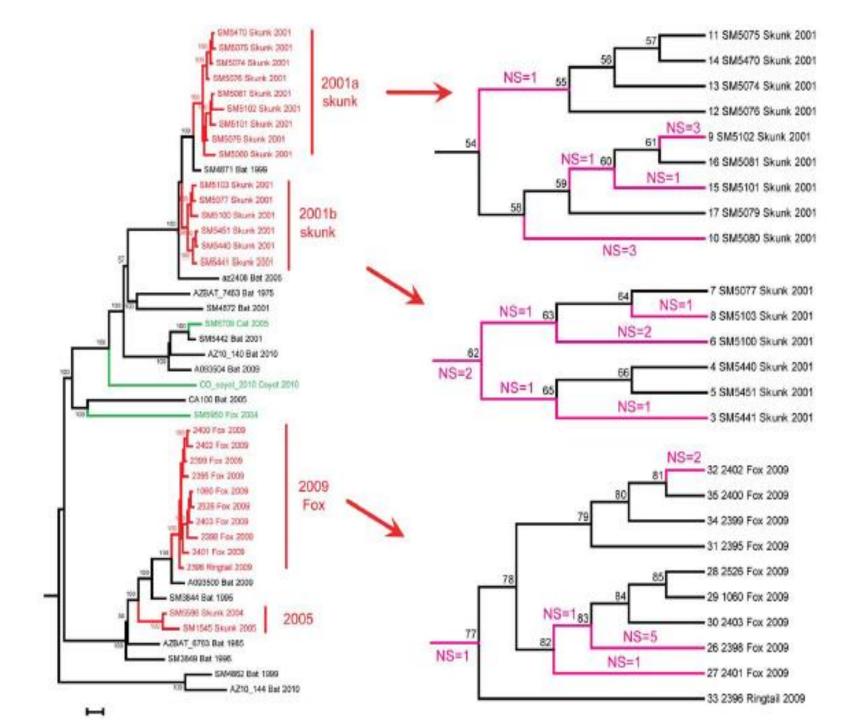
Area: 4,104.7 km<sup>2</sup> / 1,584.9 mi<sup>2</sup>

#### **ORV Distribution by County for Flagstaff**

County	Fixed-Wing CS	Ground CS	Total
Coconino	129,237	4,413	133,650
Total	129,237	4,413	133,650

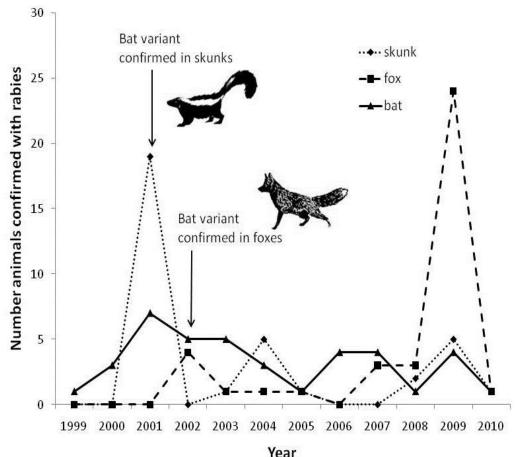






- 1. What is the life history of big brown bats in a rabies outbreak area?
- 2. How is rabies transmitted from big brown bats to other animals?





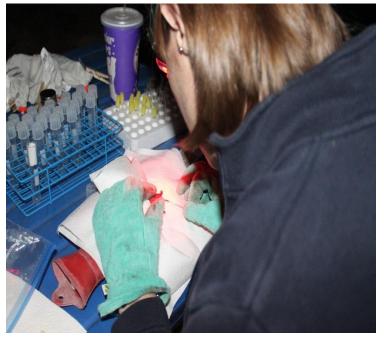
Coconino County, AZ (1999-2010)

# How?

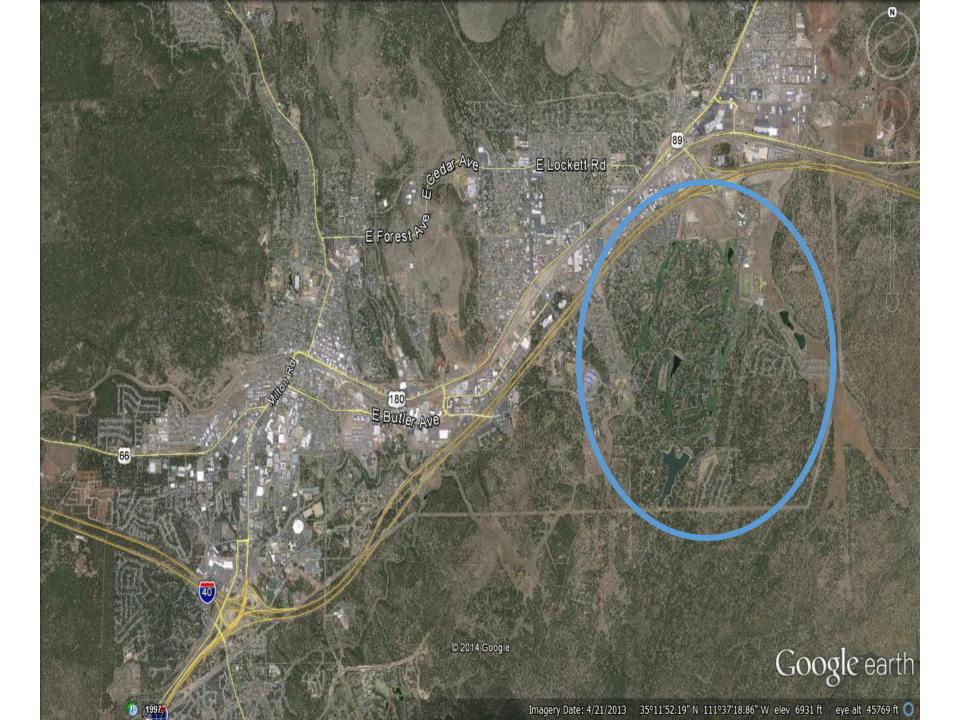


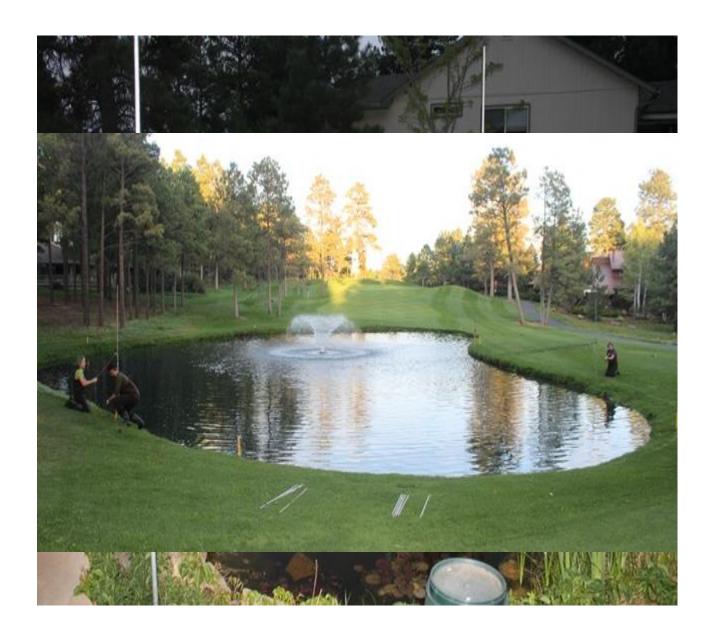






2008-2012 Coconino County 145 big brown bats 10 seropositive for rabies 7% range 0 to 20%





2012-2013325 bats11 species



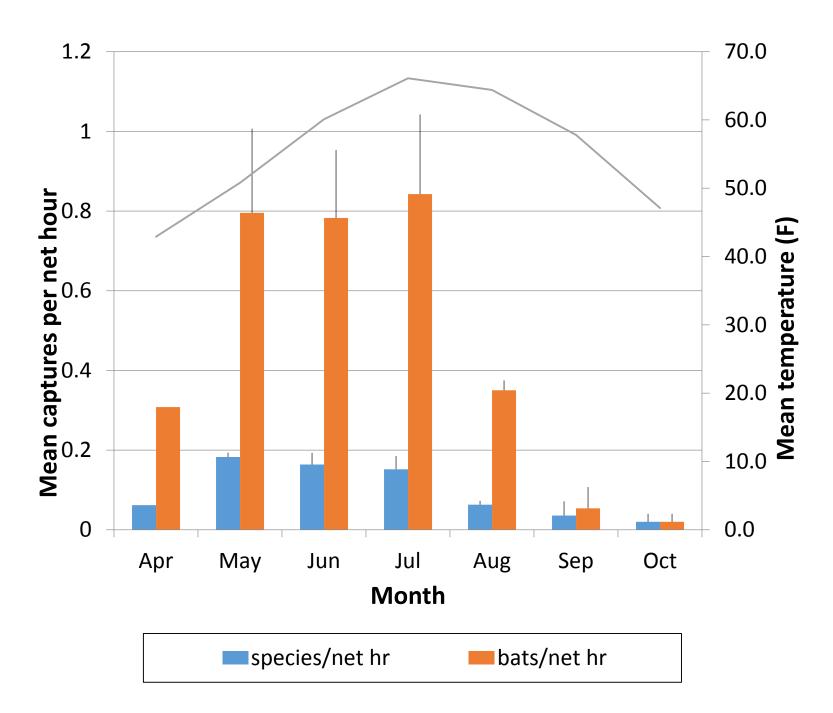
16%

62%

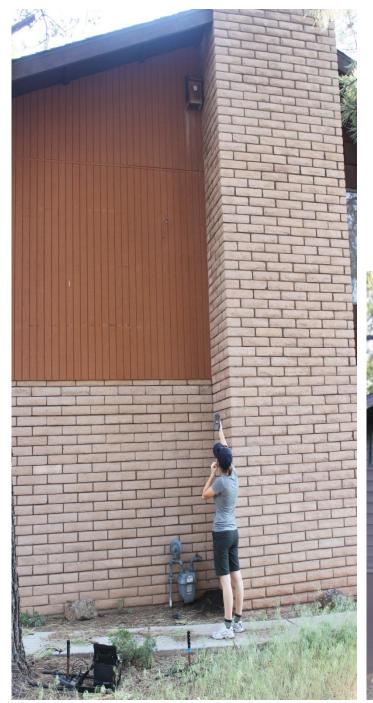


# 73% females

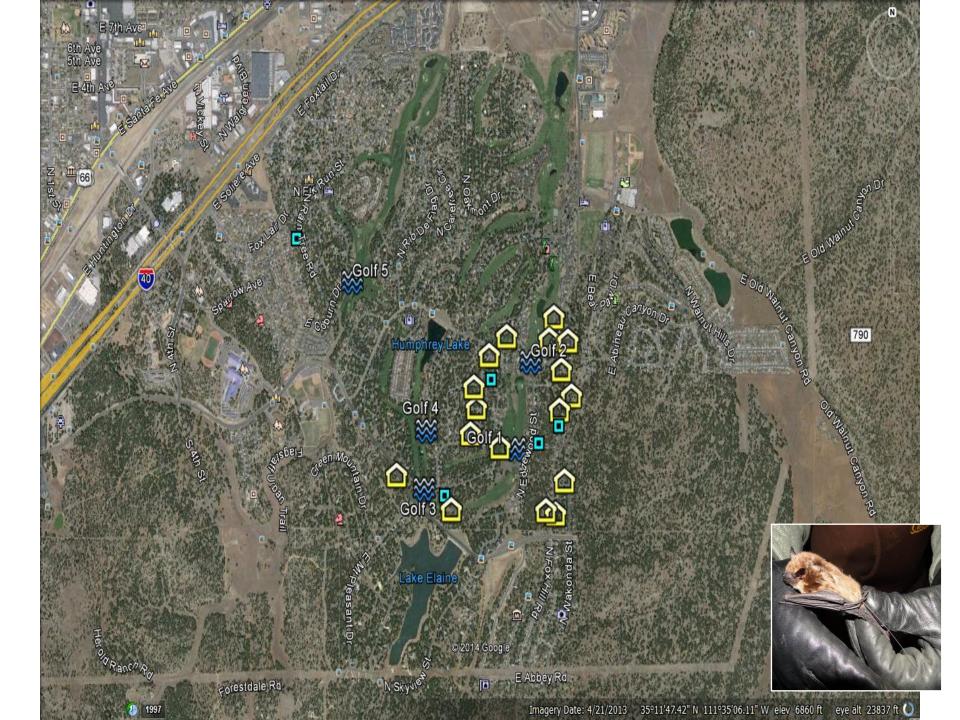


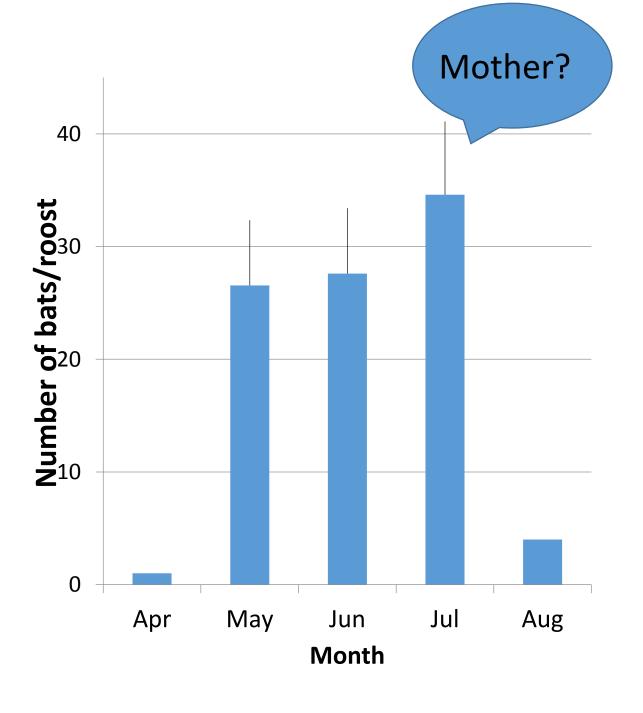










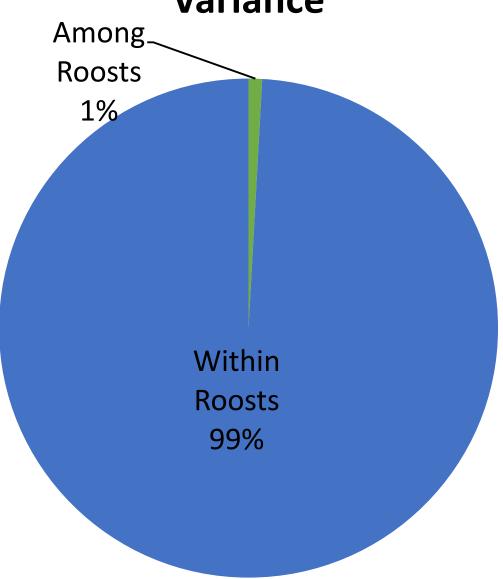




88
genetic
samples



# Percentages of Molecular Variance



### Legend Roost ID Roost 1 Roost 2 Roost 3 Roost 4 Recaptures Bat\_ID Female 1 Female 2 Female 3 ARIZONA Phoenix 0.2 Miles 0 0.0250.05 0.15 0.09 0.045 0 0.09 Kilometers

# 30 June 2009 Northern Arizona

Before sunset, we saw and heard an audibly echolocating bat attacking other flying bats. The echolocating bat pursued another bat to a tree, the two bats struggled, then fell to the ground. The attacking bat was biting the lower jaw of the other bat. The attacker finally released the other bat, both remained on the ground. Then the bat that had been attacked flew off. The bat that had initiated the attack was still on the ground acting strangely. The bat tested positive for rabies.

# But... bats with rabies may die at roosts.



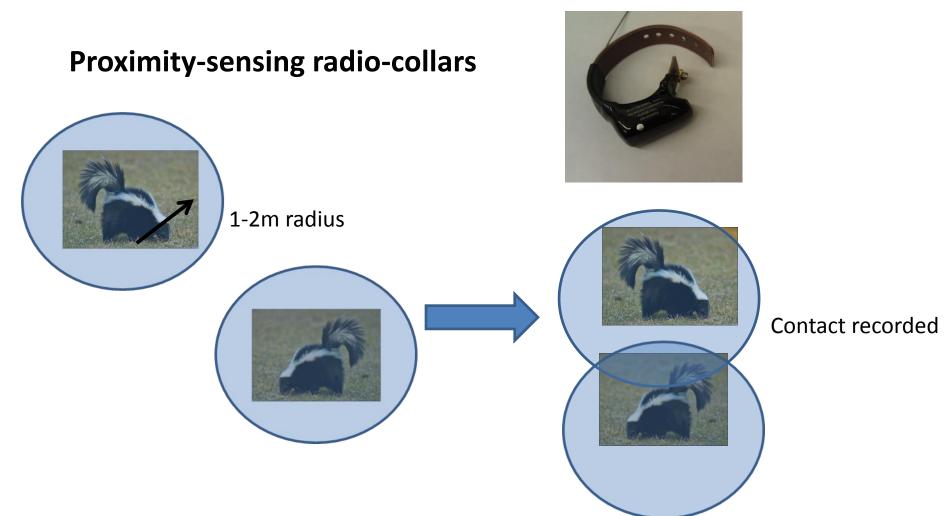


# Take home messages about bats

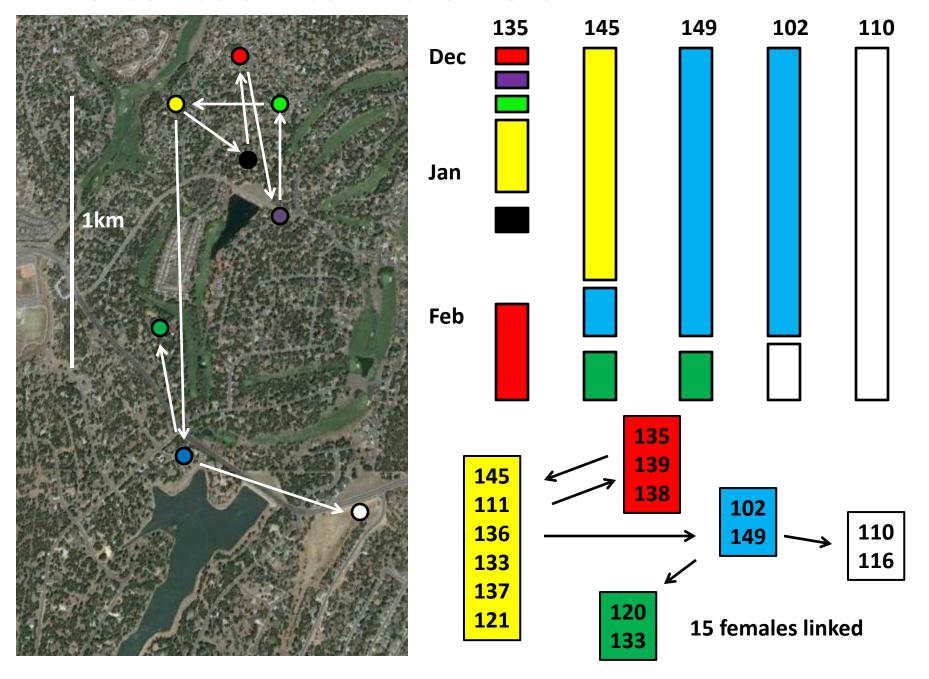
- Rabies seroprevalence (rabies is always around)
- Two bat species commonly live with humans
  - Seasonal in Flagstaff (summer peak)
- Genetic non-relatedness of big brown bats suggest potential for disease transfer
- Potential for interaction between bats and other wildlife can be at or away from a roost
  - Rabid bat found away from roost; attack noted
  - Bats can die in roosts and fall below
  - Skunks will take dead bats
- Limiting and available resources
  - Water (a key limiting resource for lactating bats)
  - Vacant or seasonally used houses
- Wildland Urban Interface proximity

### Probability of disease spread depends on contacts among individuals

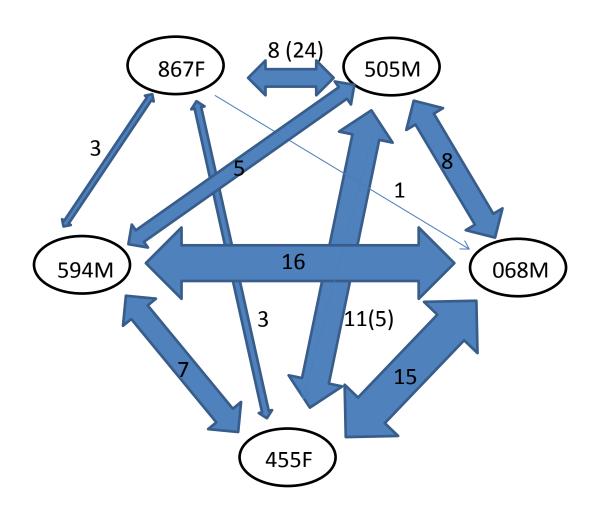
### How do you determine contacts among skunks?



### Winter contacts in Communal Dens - 1 Dec-15 Feb 2011-2012



Summer-Fall Contacts University Heights, Flagstaff, AZ Sep 9-October 24 2011. Numbers = # nights (out of 45) skunks came within 1-2m



# Where might summer - fall contacts occur? We focused on two common sources of human-provided food:

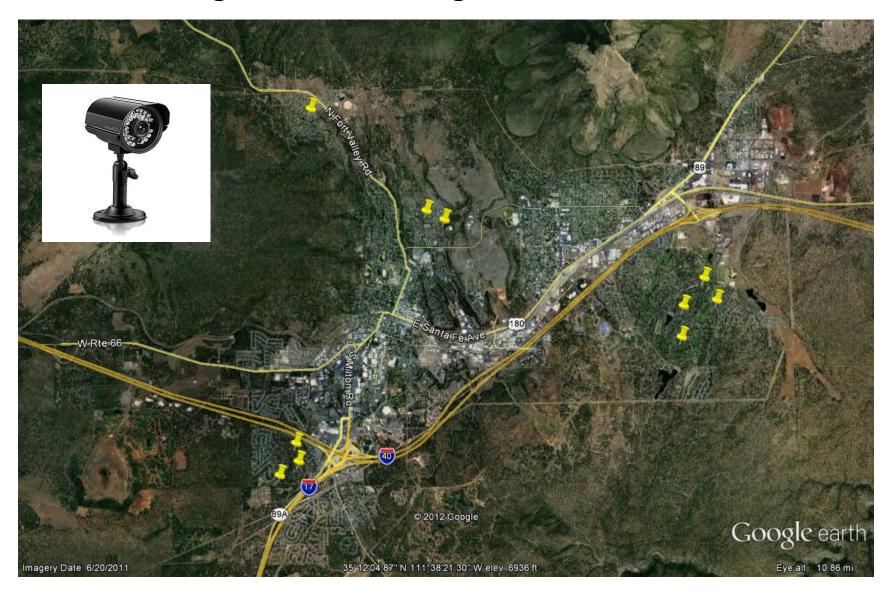
Bird seed spilled below feeders
 million Americans feed birds



2) Pet food left out for domestic and feral cats67 million pet owners55 million feral cats



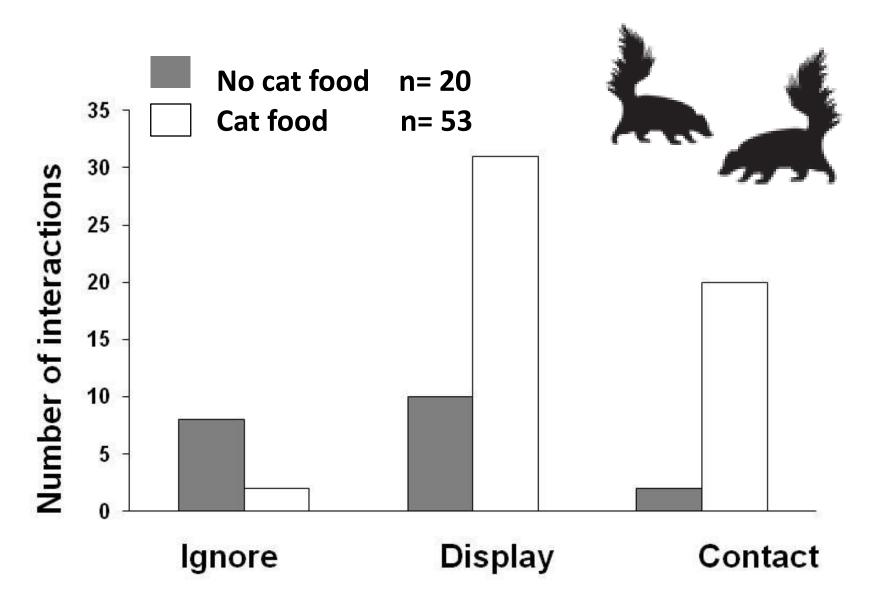
# Methods: 10 bird feeders in use for months to years in 4 different neighborhoods of Flagstaff, AZ Summer 2012



### **Results - Visitation**

		<u>Bird seed</u>	Seed + Cat food
	<u>Skunks</u>		
<b>.</b>	Sites	10/10	10/10
	<b>Visits</b>	167	384**
	Nights	41/50	50/50
	Cats		
_	Sites	9/10	9/10
<b>~</b>	<b>Visits</b>	30	<b>72</b> **
(	Nights	20/50	26/50
	Raccoons		
	Sites	5/10	6/10
	Visits	11	<b>50</b> **
- FR	Nights	9/50	23/50**

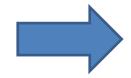
### Skunk-Skunk





### How is rabies transferred from bats to skunks?

**Big Brown Bat** 



**Striped Skunk** 



Scavenging of dead or dying bats?



Ambush IR

10/7/2013 7:38 PM



# THANK YOU!



